

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 MEDLINE on STN
 AN 2001329868 MEDLINE
 DN PubMed ID: 11398082
 TI Inhibition of mast cell tryptase by inhaled APC 366 attenuates allergen-induced late-phase airway obstruction in **asthma**.
 AU Krishna M T; Chauhan A; Little L; Sampson K; Hawksworth R; Mant T; Djukanovic R; Lee T; Holgate S
 CS University of Southampton, Southampton General Hospital, Mail Point 810, Tremona Road, Southampton SO16 6YD, UK.
 SO Journal of allergy and clinical immunology, (2001 Jun) 107 (6) 1039-45. Journal code: 1275002. ISSN: 0091-6749.
 CY United States
 DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 (RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
 LA English
 FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
 EM 200107
 ED Entered STN: 20010709
 Last Updated on STN: 20010709
 Entered Medline: 20010705
 AB BACKGROUND: APC 366, a selective inhibitor of mast cell tryptase, has been shown to inhibit antigen-induced early asthmatic response (EAR), late asthmatic response (LAR), and bronchial hyperresponsiveness (BHR) in a sheep model of allergic **asthma**. OBJECTIVE: The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of APC 366 on antigen-induced EAR, LAR, and BHR in mild atopic asthmatics not on any anti-inflammatory therapy. METHODS: Sixteen mild atopic asthmatics, each with a demonstrable antigen-induced EAR, LAR, and BHR to histamine, were recruited into this randomized, double-blinded, crossover study. APC 366 (5 mg)/placebo was administered by aerosol inhalation 3 times per day on treatment days 1 through 4. Allergen challenge was carried out on day 4. Histamine challenge was performed the following morning, 1 hour after final dosing. RESULTS: Subjects were shown to have a significantly smaller overall mean area under the curve for the LAR ($P = .012$) and mean maximum fall in FEV(1) for the LAR ($P = .007$) after pretreatment with APC 366 in comparison with placebo. No significant effects on BHR were demonstrable. Although the EAR was reduced by 18% after treatment with APC 366 in comparison with placebo, this was not statistically significant. CONCLUSION: Short-term repeated administration of APC 366 significantly reduced the magnitude of antigen-induced LAR in atopic asthmatics, which supports the role of mast cell tryptase in the pathophysiology of the LAR.
 CT Check Tags: Female; Male
 Administration, Inhalation
 Adult
 *Allergens: IM, immunology
 *Asthma: DT, drug therapy
 Asthma: EN, enzymology
 Asthma: PP, physiopathology
 Bronchial Hyperreactivity: DT, drug therapy
 Bronchial Hyperreactivity: EN, enzymology
 Bronchial Hyperreactivity: PP, physiopathology
 Cross-Over Studies
 *Dipeptides: AD, administration & dosage
 Dipeptides: TU, therapeutic use
 Double-Blind Method
 Humans
 *Mast Cells: EN, enzymology
 Mast Cells: IM, immunology
 Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
 *Serine Endopeptidases: ME, metabolism
 *Serine Proteinase Inhibitors: AD, administration & dosage

Serine Proteinase Inhibitors: TU, therapeutic use
CN 0 (Allergens); 0 (Dipeptides); 0 (N-(1-hydroxy-2-naphthoyl)arginyl-
prolinamide); 0 (Serine Proteinase Inhibitors); EC 3.4.21 (Serine
Endopeptidases); EC 3.4.21.59 (tryptase)